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PROCESS FOR THE RACEMISATION OF ENANTIOMERICALLY ENRICHED α -AMINO NITRILES

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PROCESS FOR THE RACEMISATION OF ENANTIOMERICALLY ENRICHED
 α -AMINO NITRILES

5

The invention relates to a process for the racemisation of enantiomerically enriched α -amino nitriles.

Many enantiomerically enriched active ingredients like
10 pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals can be prepared using enantiomerically enriched α -amino nitriles, which are commonly used as a precursor for α -amino acids or derivatives thereof. The preparation of pharmaceuticals or agrochemicals generally involves a process with many consecutive steps. α -Amino nitriles can be converted into a wide variety of compounds, for example α -amino acids, α -amino acid amides, β -
15 amino alcohols, vicinal diamines and protected α -amino aldehydes, and therefore are broadly applicable in the preparation of enantiomerically enriched active ingredients. The preparation of enantiomerically enriched compounds commonly includes a resolution step wherein the undesired enantiomer is left as a byproduct. In such resolutions the theoretical maximum yield with regard to the starting material is 50%.
20 The yield can increase significantly by racemisation and recycling of the undesired enantiomer. Preferably the resolution process is combined with racemisation in situ. Therefore, there exists a need for a racemisation process of α -amino nitriles that is compatible with a large variety of resolution processes.

A process wherein an in situ racemisation of an enantiomerically
25 enriched α -amino nitrile occurs is described in US-A-4683324.

A disadvantage of the process of US-A-4683324 is that a protic solvent has to be used. It is known that α -amino nitriles partly decompose in protic solvents. Therefore, in the process of US-A-4683324 HCN is added in order to suppress decomposition. From EP-A-1050529 it is further known that non polar, (but
30 actually meaning aprotic) solvents stabilize α -amino nitriles with respect to decomposition and prevent racemisation.

It is the object of the invention to provide a process for the racemisation of α -amino nitriles wherein a racemisation with less decomposition is achieved, and that can be used in combination with resolutions in the preparation of
35 enantiomerically enriched compounds in high yield and high enantiomeric excess.

This object is achieved according to the invention by using a Lewis

acid catalyst. Lewis acids by definition are able to accept an electron pair from compounds that have a free available electron pair.

Suitable Lewis acid catalysts according to the invention comprise a metal ion M, which is complexed according to the general structure

5



in which n represents an integer larger than or equal to 1, for instance is equal to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and p, q and r each independently represent an integer larger than or equal to 0, for instance 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ..., and in which n and p are chosen such that M_nX_p is neutral.

10

The metal M may be in the ionic form (M^{k+}) with suitable counter ions X, wherein k represents the valence of the metal ion, or in the zero valent form (M^0) with p = 0.

15

Suitable metals are for instance metals chosen from main group elements IA-IVA of the Periodic Table (CAS version), the transition metals and the lanthanides, preferably Al, Ti, Zr, or a lanthanide, for example Sm or La, or combinations thereof.

20

X represents an anionic counter ion or covalently bound anionic ligand for non zero valent metals. Suitable examples are halides, in particular Cl^- or Br^- ; alkyl groups with e.g. 1-12 C-atoms, for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl (nPr) or i-butyl (iBu) groups, alkoxy groups with e.g. 1-12 C-atoms, for example n-pentoxy, i-propoxy, t-butoxy groups preferably the alkoxy groups derived from a secondary alcohol; anions derived from amides, aminoalcohols or amines; CN^- groups; anionic aromatic ligands, in particular cyclopentadienyl (Cp), pentamethyl cyclopentadienyl (Cp^*) or indenyl.

25

S represents a so-called spectator ligand, a neutral ligand which is difficult to exchange by other ligands, for example aromatic compounds or olefines. Examples of aromatic compounds are aromatic hydrocarbons, for instance benzene, toluene, cumene, cymene or mesitylene. Suitable olefines are for instance dienes, in particular 1,5-cyclooctadiene or 1,5-hexadiene.

30

L represents a neutral ligand, which can be relatively easily exchanged by other ligands, for example phosphines in particular PPh_3 or PCy_3 , nitriles or coordinating solvent molecules, especially tetrahydrofuran (THF), acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, alcohols, amines, in particular tertiary amines, for example Et_3N .

35

Catalyst represented by the general structure $M_nX_pS_qL_r$ as described above are generally known in the art. As will be understood by the person skilled in the art the distinction between spectator ligand S and neutral ligands L is gradual and

amenable to discussion; besides that it may depend on the reaction conditions.

Examples of suitable catalyst are: LiBr, $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$, AlCl_3 , $\text{Al}(\text{alkyl})_3$, with each alkyl is a C1-C12 alkyl group, $\text{Al}(\text{Et}_2\text{CN})$, $\text{Al}(\text{t}^i\text{Bu})_2\text{H}$, $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3-\text{O})_n$, $\text{Zr}(\text{O}^t\text{Bu})_4$, Zirconocene, $\text{Sm}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$, $\text{Sm}(\text{Cp})_3$, $\text{La}(\text{Cp})_3$. Particularly preferred catalyst are aluminum
5 alkoxides, aluminum alkyls, lanthanide alkoxides, for instance samarium alkoxides, and lanthanocenes, for instance lanthanide tris-cyclopentadienyl compounds.

The racemisation can be carried out in the presence of a solvent. Preferably aprotic solvents are used in the racemisation according to the invention, for instance aliphatic hydrocarbons, for example hexane, heptane; aromatic hydrocarbons,
10 for example toluene and xylene; ethers, for example methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE); esters, for example ethyl acetate; or mixtures thereof. The concentration of the amino nitrile in the reaction mixture preferably is between 0.1 and 2 M.

The temperature for the racemisation preferably will be chosen as high as possible and such that still a sufficiently low level of decomposition is
15 maintained under the reaction conditions. The optimal temperature can be determined by the skilled person and lies for instance between -20 and 120 °C, preferably between 30 and 100 °C.

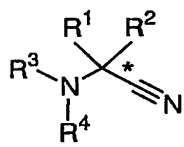
The racemisation according to the invention can be combined with a separate resolution processes or with an in situ resolution process so that in principle
20 the product can be obtained in 100% yield and 100% ee. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention, racemisation is applied in combination with an in situ resolution process.

Examples of resolution processes that can be combined with the racemisation according to the invention are for instance, crystallization induced
25 resolutions (classical resolutions), for instance resolutions via diastereoisomeric salt formation or entrainment, enzymatic resolutions, or resolutions achieved by physical separation methods. Examples of resolution process in combination with an insitu racemisation are, for instance, crystallization induced asymmetric transformations or dynamic kinetic resolutions (DKR). A clear advantage of the racemisation according to
30 the invention is that an aprotic solvent can be chosen. In order to achieve a "100% yield, 100° ee" result as a rule it is better to use aprotic solvents in resolution processes. For instance, aprotic organic solvents show less deactivation of enzymes in enzymatic processes than protic organic solvents. Thus, in combination with an enzymatic resolution (DKR) aprotic solvents are particularly suitable solvents to be

used in stereoselective reactions e.g. stereoselective acylation reactions or stereoselective nitrile converting reactions. For asymmetric transformations low solubilities of diastereomeric salts are preferred and can be achieved by aprotic solvents.

5 In such "100% yield and 100% ee" concepts the racemisation system is chosen such that the racemisation system is compatible with the stereo differentiating process, for instance with the resolving agents or the enzyme used in the resolution. The choice of the optimum reaction conditions will as a rule be a compromise between the optimum resolving or stereo differentiating process conditions and the optimum racemisation conditions. The person skilled in the art will be able to
10 find the optimal conditions for his situation. The temperature range, for instance, mostly will be chosen between 0 and 120 °C, preferably 20 and 110 °C. The concentration of the amino nitrile in the reaction mixture preferably is between 0.1 and 2M.

Examples of amino nitriles that can be racemised according to the
15 invention are for instance amino nitriles with formula (1)



(1)

wherein * denotes a chiral C-atom, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ each independently represent H,
20 an optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, alkaryl or aralkyl group with, for instance 1-20 C-atoms, or R¹ and R² or R¹ and R³ or R³ and R⁴ together with the atom(s) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted 4-8 membered (hetero)cyclic group with for instance 3-20 C-atoms.

The invention will be elucidated by the following examples, without
25 however being limited thereby.

Example I

Racemisation using diethylaluminum cyanide

30 In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 1 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. A 1 M solution of diethylaluminum cyanide

in toluene was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen at 80°C for 18 h. The results are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile

Exp.	Catalyst solution (μl)	Catalyst (mol %)	E.e. (%)
1	10	10	0
2	25	25	0
3	50	50	0

5

Example II

Racemisations at room temperature using aluminum complexes

10 Fresh stock solutions (0.1 m in toluene) were prepared from a) diethylaluminum cyanide ((C₂H₅)₂AlCN), b) triethylaluminum ((C₂H₅)₃Al), c) tri-
butylaluminum [(CH₃)₂CHCH₂]₃Al and d) MAO (methylaluminoxane). each stock
solution was used as catalyst solution in following racemisation procedure for 2-amino-
3-phenylpropionitrile.

15 In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99
%) was dissolved in 0.9 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the
reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 0.1 ml of catalyst solution
was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen at room
temperature. The results are given in Table 2, below.

20 Table 2: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile

Exp.	Catalyst	t (h)	E.e. (%)
1	C ₂ H ₅) ₂ AlCN	1	0
2	((C ₂ H ₅) ₃ Al	1	0
3	[(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂] ₃ Al	0.25	14
4	MAO	17	43

The lowest e.e. represents the best result

Example III

Racemisation at room temperature using DIBAL

A 0.1 M stock solution of DIBAL (diisobutylaluminum hydride) in
 5 hexane was prepared by dilution from a 1 M solution in hexane.
 In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved
 in 0.9 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture
 was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 0.1 ml of the 0.1 M stock solution in hexane
 was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen at room
 10 temperature. After 1.25 h, 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile was racemised to 59 % e.e..

Example IV

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using heterogeneous racemisation catalyst

15 Catalyst and solid (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (0.1 mmol, e.e. > 99 %) were weight under a dry atmosphere in a glovebox in a pre-dried 5 ml vial, equipped with magnetic stirrer bar. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and taken out of the glovebox. To the heterogeneous mixture, 1 ml dry solvent was added
 20 by syringe, and the reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen at temperature given in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using heterogeneous catalysts

Exp.	Catalyst	Catalyst (mg)	Solvent	T (°C)	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	Sm ₅ O[OC ₃ H ₇] ₁₃	60	THF	75	17	10
2	Sm ₅ O[OC ₃ H ₇] ₁₃	1.5	THF	75	24	92
3	Sm ₅ O[OC ₃ H ₇] ₁₃	1.5	Toluene	75	24	70
4	La(Cp) ₃	33.4	Toluene	80	1	0
5	La(Cp) ₃	3.3	Toluene	50	17	7
6	Sm(Cp) ₃	3.5	Toluene	50	17	23
7	Al ₂ O ₃	10.3	Toluene	60	24	35
8	SiO ₂	24	Toluene	60	16	88

Example V

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using aluminum isopropoxide

A) Catalysis with solid aluminum isopropoxide

5

Solid aluminum isopropoxide ($\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$) and solid (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (0.1 mmol, e.e. > 99 %) were placed in a vial of 5 ml and dissolved in 1 ml solvent. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap, the solution degassed by nitrogen and the racemisation was carried out at temperatures given in Table 4 below.

10

Table 4: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using solid $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$

Exp.	Catalyst (mg)	Solvent	T (°C)	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	2	THF	75	17	23
2	10	THF	75	17	0
3	0.8	Toluene	75	18	29
4	2	Toluene	20	70	83
5	3.4	Toluene	80	2	72

B) Aluminum isopropoxide prepared from other aluminum derivatives

15

Catalyst solution 1:

Aluminum isopropoxide derived from diethylaluminum cyanide ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{AlCN}$) Into a 25-ml vial was added isopropanol (3 mmol) and toluene (9 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 1 ml of a 1 M solution of ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{AlCN}$ in toluene was added under nitrogen atmosphere.

20

Catalyst solution 2:

Aluminum isopropoxide derived from diethylaluminum cyanide ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{AlCN}$) Similar procedure as for catalyst solution 1 followed by heating at 80°C for 1 h.

25

Catalyst solution 3:

Aluminum isopropoxide derived from triethylaluminum ($(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{Al}$). Into a 25-ml vial was added isopropanol (4 mmol) and toluene (9 ml). The vial was

sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 1 ml of a 1 M solution of $(C_2H_5)_3Al$ in toluene was added under nitrogen atmosphere.

The obtained catalyst solution was allowed to stand for 1 night at room temperature.

5

Catalyst solutions 1, 2 and 3 were used in standard racemisation protocol for (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile:

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 0.9 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture

10 was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, catalyst solution was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was heated at temperature given in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $Al(O^iPr)_3$ derived from aluminum derivatives

Exp.	Cat. sol	Catalyst (ml)	T (°C)	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	1	0.1	20	21	20
2	2	0.1	60	1	15
3	3	0.1	50	4	9
4	3	0.05	60	1	56
5	3	0.1	60	1	32

15

C) Aluminum isopropoxide prepared from other aluminum derivatives, catalytic racemisation in the presence of triethylamine

Catalyst solution:

20 Aluminum isopropoxide derived from trimethylaluminum $((CH_3)_3Al)$.

Into a 25-ml vial was added isopropanol (3 mmol) and toluene (9.5 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 0.5 ml of a 2 M solution of $(CH_3)_3Al$ in toluene is added under nitrogen atmosphere.

25 The obtained catalyst solution was allowed to stand for 15 minutes at room temperature and for 15 minutes at 80°C respectively.

Stock solution triethylamine:

Into a 50-ml vial was added triethylamine (2,54 mmol) and toluene (25 ml). The vial

was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and stored at room temperature.

Catalyst solution was used in standard racemisation protocol for (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile in presence of triethylamine:

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in toluene and stock solution of triethylamine was added. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, catalyst solution was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 19 h.

Table 6: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ derived from $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al}$ in the presence of triethylamine

Exp.	Toluene (ml)	Catalyst solution (ml)	Stock triethylamine(ml)	e.e. (%)
1	0.9	0.1	0	8
2	0.9	0	0.1	> 99
3	0.8	0.1	0.1	27

D) Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ prepared from trimethylaluminum $((\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al})$ v.s. solid $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$

15

Catalyst solution was derived from trimethylaluminum $((\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al})$.

Into a 25-ml vial was added isopropanol (3 mmol) and toluene (9.5 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 0.5 ml of a 2 M solution of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al}$ in toluene is added under nitrogen atmosphere.

20

The obtained catalyst solution was allowed to stand for 15 minutes at room temperature and for 15 minutes at 80°C, respectively.

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) and solid $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ was dissolved in toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, catalyst solution was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was heated at 60°C for 2 h. The results are given in Table 7.

25

Table 7: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$

Exp.	Toluene (ml)	Catalyst solution (ml)	$\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ (mg)	e.e. (%)
1	1	0	3.4	72
2	0.9	0.1	0	16

Example VI

5 Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ in the presence of trimethylsilyl cyanide (TMS-CN)

10 In a 5 ml vial, toluene (1 ml) was added to 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %), $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ (0.01 mmol) and TMS-CN. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. The temperature of the reaction mixture was increased to 80°C for 3 h. The results are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ in the presence of TMS-CN

Exp.	TMS-CN (mmol)	e.e. (%)
1	0.1	23
2	0	56

Example VII

15 Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using diethylaluminum cyanide $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{AlCN}$ in combination with isopropanol

20 Catalyst solution:

Into a 50-ml vial was added toluene (10 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the toluene was degassed by nitrogen. To the toluene is added under nitrogen atmosphere respectively, 0.4 ml of a 1 M solution of $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{AlCN}$ in toluene and isopropanol (8.5 mmol).

25 The obtained catalyst solution was allowed to stand for 1 night at room temperature and used in catalytic racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile:

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 1 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture

was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, catalyst solution was added by syringe and the temperature was increased to 80°C. The results are given in Table 9.

Table 9: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using
5 (C₂H₅)₂AlCN/isopropanol (2eq.)

Exp.	Catalyst solution (μl)	Catalyst (mol %)	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	50	2	6	37
2	250	10	1	13

Example VIII

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using aluminum/amine catalyst

10 Catalyst solution 1:

Into a 50-ml vial was added benzylamine (2 mmol) and toluene (9 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 1 ml of a 1 M solution of (C₂H₅)₂AlCN in toluene was added under nitrogen atmosphere.

15

Catalyst solution 2, 3 and 4:

Into a 25-ml vial was added amine (3 mmol) and toluene (9 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 0.5

20 ml of a 2 M solution of (CH₃)₃Al in toluene was added under nitrogen atmosphere. Temperature was increased to 80°C for 1 night.

Catalyst solutions

Catalyst solution	Amine
2	(S)-1-phenylethylamine
3	(RS)-1-phenylethylamine
4	N-methylbenzylamine

25

Catalyst solutions were used in the catalytic racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile:

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 0.9 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 0.1 ml catalyst solution was added by syringe and the temperature was increased to 60°C for 1 hour. The results are given in Table 10.

Table 10: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using aluminum/amine catalyst

Catalyst solution	e.e. (%)
1	27
2	13
3	34
4	10

10 Example IX

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using diethylaluminum cyanide (C₂H₅)₂AlCN in presence of isopropyl acetate

Catalyst solution:

15 Into a 50-ml vial was added toluene (9 ml). The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the solution was degassed by nitrogen. To the solution, 1 ml of a 1 M solution of (C₂H₅)₂AlCN in toluene was added under nitrogen atmosphere.

Catalyst solution was used in standard racemisation protocol for (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile in presence of isopropyl acetate:

20 In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) and isopropyl acetate (0.11 mmol) were dissolved in 0,9 ml toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To the degassed solution, 0.1 ml catalyst solution was added by syringe and the reaction mixture was allowed to stand at ambient temperature for 1 h, after which 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile was racemised to 23 % e.e..

Example X

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using lithium salts

LiBr was dried under vacuum at 300°C prior to use.

- 5 New LiPF₆ was used as such in glovebox.

Stock lithium salts

- 10 In a glovebox, lithium salt was added to a 25 ml-vial. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and taken out of the glovebox. Dry THF was added and the lithium salt was dissolved.

Catalyst solution	Lithium salt (mmol)	THF (ml)
LiBr	1,5	15
LiPF ₆	1	10

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using lithium salts

- 15 To a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was added. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and degassed by nitrogen. To the (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile-containing vial was added catalyst solution (1 ml) and the 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile was dissolved. The racemisation was performed under nitrogen at given temperature. The results are summarized in Table 11.

- 20 Table 11: Catalytic racemisation using lithium salts

Exp.	Catalyst solution	T (°C)	t (h)	E.e. (%)
1	LiBr	80	24	34
2	LiPF ₆	60	2	40

Example XI

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile nitrile using early transition metal catalysts

- 25

Racemisation using Zr(OBu^t)₄

Preparation catalyst solution, a general procedure:

$\text{Zr}(\text{OBu}^t)_4$ was placed in a 5 ml vial under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen and toluene, freshly distilled from sodium metal, was introduced and the vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap.

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Table $\text{Zr}(\text{OBu}^t)_4$ solutions in toluene

Solution (M)	$\text{Zr}(\text{OBu}^t)_4$ (mmol)	Toluene (ml)
0.1	1	10
1	2	2

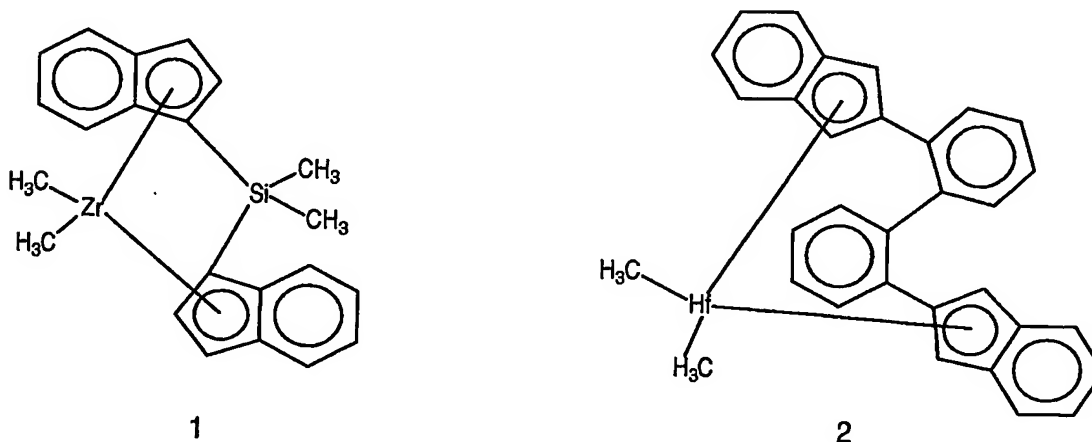
Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 0.9 ml dry toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added a toluene solution of $\text{Zr}(\text{OBu}^t)_4$ (0.1 ml) by syringe and the reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at 80°C. The results are given in Table 12.

15 Table 12: Catalytic racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile with $\text{Zr}(\text{OBu}^t)_4$

Exp.	Catalyst solution (M)	E.e. (%)
1	0.1	73
2	1	0

Racemisation using different complexes



Catalyst solution

The complex (0.1 mmol) was placed in a 5 ml vial under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen and toluene (1 ml) freshly distilled from sodium metal was introduced. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the mixture was stirred until the complex was completely dissolved.

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile.

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 0.9 ml dry toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added catalyst solution (0.1 ml) by syringe and the reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at 50°C. The results are given in Table 13.

Table 13: Catalytic racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile

Exp.	Complex	E.e. (%)
1	1	6
2	2	75

Example XII

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using aluminum alkoxides

Aluminum alkoxide catalysts prepared from Me_3Al .

Preparation catalyst solution, a general procedure:

Alcohol (3 mmol) was placed in a 25 ml-vial and toluene (9.5 ml) freshly distilled from sodium metal was introduced. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and

degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added a 2 M toluene solution of Me_3Al (0.5 ml, 1 mmol) and a stream of dry nitrogen removed the generated methane. After standing for 15 minutes at room temperature, the temperature is increased to 80°C for a period of time given in Table.

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 0.9 ml dry toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added catalyst solution (0.1 ml) by syringe and the temperature of the reaction mixture was increased to 60°C. Degrees of racemisation during a period of time are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile catalysed by aluminum alkoxides

Exp.	Preparation catalyst solution		racemisation	
	Alcohol	t (h) at 80°C	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	Isopropanol	0.25	1	34
2	(RS)-1-phenylethanol	0.25	1	77
3	(S)-1-phenylethanol ^{a)}	0.5	1	72
4	1-pentanol	1	21	59
5	2-octanol	0.5	1	44
6	2-cyano-2-propanol	0.25	1.25	74
7	(RS)-1-cyclohexylethanol	1	1	55
8	(RS)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethanol	1	1	56
9	(RS)-1-(4-Bromophenyl)ethanol	1	1	63

a) During catalyst preparation, e.e. of (S)-1-phenylethanol dropped to 54 %

Aluminum alkoxide catalyst prepared from $t\text{-Bu}_3\text{Al}$

Isopropanol (3 mmol) was placed in a 25 ml-vial and toluene (9 ml) freshly distilled from sodium metal was introduced. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added a 1 M toluene solution of $t\text{-Bu}_3\text{Al}$ (1 ml, 1 mmol) and a stream of dry nitrogen removed the generated butane. After standing for 15 minutes at room temperature, the temperature is increased to 80°C for a period of time given in Table.

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile.

In a 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) was dissolved in 0.9 ml dry toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added catalyst solution (0.1 ml)

by syringe and the temperature of the reaction mixture was increased to 60°C. Degree of racemisation is given in Table 15.

Table 15: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile catalysed by IPA/ i Bu₃Al

Exp.	Preparation catalyst solution		racemisation	
	Alcohol	t (h) at 80°C	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	Isopropanol	0.25	1	61
2	Isopropanol	1.25	1	42

5

Example XIII

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile catalysed by bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)rhodium (I) tetrafluoroborate

- 10 (R)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) (146 mg, 0.1 mmol) and bis(1,5-cyclooctadiene)rhodium (I) tetrafluoroborate (4.5 mg, 0.011 mmol) were placed in a dry 5 ml vial. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap, freshly distilled toluene (0.9 ml) was introduced and the reaction mixture was degassed by nitrogen. The temperature of the reaction mixture was increased to 60°C for 18 h, after which time (R)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionitrile was racemised to 62 % e.e..
- 15

Example XIV

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using metal isopropoxides

- 20 Catalyst solution
Into a previously dried 25-ml vial was added metal isopropoxide (1 mmol) under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. To the metal isopropoxide was added freshly from sodium distilled toluene (10 ml) and the vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap.
- 25 Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile
A 5 ml vial was charged with 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (e.e. > 99 %) and dissolved in 0.9 ml dry toluene. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the homogeneous solution was degassed by nitrogen. To this solution was added catalyst solution (0.1 ml) by syringe and the temperature of the reaction mixture was increased
- 30

to 60°C. Degrees of racemisation during a period of time using different metal catalysts are given in Table 16.

Table 16: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile catalysed by $M(O^iPr)_3$

Exp.	$M(O^iPr)_3$	racemisation	
		t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	$Ga(O^iPr)_3$	1	85
2	$Sc(O^iPr)_3$	5	92
		21	77
3	$Y(O^iPr)_3$	5	46
		21	23
4	$Yb(O^iPr)_3$	24	54

5

Example XV

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile using $Al(O^iPr)_3$

10 In two 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile (e.e. 86 %) was weighed. To these vials 0.9 ml of toluene was added. The vials were sealed with teflon-lined caps and the solutions were degassed by nitrogen. To one of the degassed solution, 0.2 ml of a 0.1M $Al(O^iPr)_3$ catalyst solution in toluene was added by syringe. The temperature of the reaction mixture and blank reaction was increased to 60°C. After ½ hour a sample of the reaction mixture and blank was taken and analysed by HPLC. At this point the reaction mixture was racemic. The results are given in Table 17.

15

Table 17: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile using $Al(O^iPr)_3$

Exp.	Catalyst solution (ml)	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	0	0.5	86
2	0.2	0.5	<5

20

Example XVI

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile using $AlEt_3$

In two 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile (e.e. 86 %) was

weighed. To these vials 0.9 ml of toluene was added. The vials were sealed with teflon-lined caps and the reaction mixture and blank were degassed by nitrogen. To one of the degassed solutions, 0.2 ml of a 0.1M AlEt_3 catalyst solution in toluene was added by syringe. The reaction mixture and blank reaction were allowed to stand at room temperature. After 5 minutes a sample of the reaction mixture and blank was taken and analysed by HPLC. At this point the reaction mixture was racemic. The results are given in Table 18.

Table 18: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile using AlEt_3

Exp.	Catalyst solution (ml)	t (min)	e.e. (%)
1	0	5	86
2	0.2	5	<5

Example XVII

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile using $\text{Zr}(\text{tBuO})_4$

In two 5 ml vials, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile (e.e. 86 %) was weighed. To these vials 0.4 ml of toluene was added. The vials were sealed with teflon-lined caps and the reaction mixtures were degassed by nitrogen. To one of the degassed solutions, 0.6 ml of a 1M $\text{Zr}(\text{tBuO})_4$ catalyst solution in toluene was added by syringe. The temperature of the reaction mixture and blank reaction was increased to 80 °C. After 1 day a sample of the reaction mixture and blank was taken and analysed by HPLC. At this point the reaction mixture was racemic. The results are given in Table 19.

Table 19: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutyronitrile using $\text{Zr}(\text{tBuO})_4$

Exp.	Catalyst solution (ml)	t (h)	e.e. (%)
1	0	24	86
2	0.6	24	<5

Example XVIII

Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-methylbutyronitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$

In two 5 ml vial, 0.1 mmol (R)-2-amino-3-methylbutyronitrile (e.e. 74 %) was weighed.

To both 0.9 ml toluene was added. The vials were sealed with a teflon-lined cap and the reaction mixtures were degassed by nitrogen. To one of the degassed solution, 0.1 ml of a 0.1M $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ catalyst solution in toluene was added by syringe. The temperature of the reaction mixtures was increased to 60°C. After 55 minutes a sample of the reaction mixture and the blank was taken and analysed by HPLC. At this point the reaction mixture was racemic. The results are given in Table 20.

Table 20: Racemisation of (R)-2-amino-3-methylbutyronitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$

Exp.	Catalyst solution (ml)	t (min)	e.e. (%)
1	0	55	74
2	0.1	55	<5

10

Example XIX

Dynamic Kinetic Resolution of (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile by racemisation with $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ and enzymatic acylation catalyzed by Novozyme 435®

15 To a solution of 75 mg (0.51 mmol) (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile and 104 mg (0.59 mmol) i-propyl phenylacetate in 4.2 g o-xylene was added 201 mg of Novozyme 435®. After stirring the reaction mixture for 20 minutes at ambient temperature, under reduced pressure (~100 mbar), 0.44 g (0.05 mmol) of a 0.1 M $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ solution in toluene was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C, under reduced pressure
20 (~100 mbar) for 43 hours. After ~20 hours another 185 mg Novozyme 435® and 0.42 g $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ solution in toluene was added. The reaction was analysed by HPLC. After 43 hours N-phenylacetyl-(S)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile was formed 64% e.e.(S). The starting material was partially racemised.

25 Example XX

Asymmetric transformation of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile using $\text{Al}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$ as racemisation catalyst

The 1:1 diastereomeric salt of racemic 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile and N-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-L-glutamic acid was made by dissolving an 2.5 g (17 mmol) of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile and 4.8 g (17 mmol) of N-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-L-glutamic acid in 68 ml of methanol. The mixture was stirred at room temperature till everything was

30

dissolved. The methanol was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield 7.2 g of the 1:1 diastereomeric salt (HPLC analysis: 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile < 5% e.e.).

In a Schlenk tube 0.860 g (2 mmol) of the 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile N-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-L-glutamic acid salt was dissolved in 4.8 ml toluene. This mixture was stirred and heated to 80°C overnight. Then, after cooling 0.2 ml of a 1M Al(OⁱPr)₃ solution in toluene was added. The reaction mixture was stirred and heated to 80°C for another 2 days. After cooling to room temperature the precipitate was filtered and washed with toluene. The residue (0.651 g) was analysed by HPLC. The results are given in Table 21. (Optical yield = yield x e.e.).

Table 21: Asymmetric transformation of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile with Al(OⁱPr)₃

Sample	Yield (%)	e.e. (%)	Optical yield (%)
Residue	76	92 (R)	70

Example XXI

Asymmetric transformation of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile in toluene using Sm₅O(OⁱPr)₁₃ as racemisation catalyst

In 4.0 ml of methanol is dissolved 250 mg (1.7 mmol) of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile, 480 mg (1.7 mmol) of N-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-L-glutamic acid and 100 mg of samarium iso-propoxide (Sm₅O(OⁱPr)₁₃). The methanol was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was suspended in 2 ml of toluene. The toluene was evaporated to remove the last traces of methanol and to the residue was added 4 ml of toluene. The reaction mixture was stirred for 21.5 h at 80°C. After cooling the diastereomeric salt and the Sm₅O(OⁱPr)₁₃ was filtered off. This residue was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution. The CH₂Cl₂ solution was dried and evaporated. The remaining (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (200 mg) was analysed by HPLC. The results are given in Table 22.

Table 22: Asymmetric transformation of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (Phe-CN) with Sm₅O(OⁱPr)₁₃ in toluene

Sample	Yield (%)	e.e. (%)	Optical yield (%)
Phe-CN	73	90 (R)	66

Example XXII

Asymmetric transformation of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile in heptane using $\text{Sm}_5\text{O}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_{13}$ as racemisation catalyst

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In 4.0 ml of methanol is dissolved 250 mg (1.7 mmol) of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile, 480 mg (1.7 mmol) of N-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-L-glutamic acid and 100 mg of samarium iso-propoxide ($\text{Sm}_5\text{O}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_{13}$). The methanol was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was suspended in 2 ml of heptane. The heptane was evaporated to remove the last traces of methanol and to the residue was added 4 ml of heptane. The reaction mixture was stirred for 21.5 h at 80°C. After cooling the diastereomeric salt and the $\text{Sm}_5\text{O}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_{13}$ was filtered off. This residue was suspended in CH_2Cl_2 and washed with saturated NaHCO_3 solution. The CH_2Cl_2 solution was dried and evaporated. The remaining (R)-2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (205 mg) was analysed by HPLC. The results are given in Table 23.

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Table 23: Asymmetric transformation of 2-amino-3-phenylpropionitrile (Phe-CN) with $\text{Sm}_5\text{O}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_{13}$ in heptane

Sample	Yield (%)	e.e. (%)	Optical yield (%)
Phe-CN	82	81 (R)	66

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CLAIMS

1. Process for the racemisation of an enantiomerically enriched α -amino nitrile characterized in that the enantiomerically enriched α -amino nitrile is contacted with a Lewis acid catalyst.
2. Process according to claim 1, wherein an aprotic solvent is used.
3. Process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the Lewis acid catalyst comprises a metal chosen from main group elements IA-IVA of the Periodic Table (CAS version), the transition metals and the lanthanides.
4. Process according to claim 3 wherein the metal is chosen from the group consisting of Al, Ti, Zr, or lanthanides.
5. Process according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein a catalyst with the general structure $M_nX_pS_qL_r$ is used, wherein M represents the metal, X represents an anionic counterion or covalently bound anionic ligand for non zero valent metals, S represents a spectator ligand, L represents a neutral ligand, n represents an integer larger than or equal to 1 and p, q and r each independently represent an integer larger than or equal to 0, and in which n and p are chosen such that M_nX_p is neutral.
6. Process according to claim 5 wherein the catalyst is chosen from the group of aluminum alkoxides, aluminum alkyls, lanthanide alkoxydes and lanthanocenes.
7. Process according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein the racemisation is performed in combination with a resolution process.
8. Process according to claim 7, wherein the racemisation is performed in combination with an enzymatic resolution process.
9. Process according to claim 7, wherein the racemisation is performed in combination with a crystallization induced resolution.
10. Process according to any one of claims 7-9, wherein the resolution process is combined with racemisation in situ.
11. Process according to claim 10, wherein the racemisation is performed in situ in a crystallization induced asymmetric transformation process.

ABSTRACT

Process for the racemisation of an enantiomerically enriched α -amino nitrile characterized in that the enantiomerically enriched α -amino nitrile is contacted
5 with a Lewis acid catalyst. Preferably an aprotic solvent is used.

The Lewis acid catalyst preferably comprises a metal chosen from main group elements IA-IVA of the Periodic Table (CAS version), the transition metals and the lanthanides, in particular Al, Ti, Zr, or lanthanides.

The catalyst for example has the general structure $M_nX_pS_qL_r$, and
10 preferably is chosen from the group of aluminum alkoxides, aluminum alkyls, lanthanide alkoxydes and lanthanocenes.

The racemisation may be performed in combination with a resolution process, for instance in combination with an enzymatic or a crystallization induced resolution process, preferably in situ, for instance in situ in a crystallization induced
15 asymmetric transformation process.

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